

## GLE

**GLASSWORT.** *n. f.* [*Salicornia*, or *salicornia*.]  
It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the lamina, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryos afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The species are two. These plants grow on the sea-coasts in many parts of Europe, and upon the shores in several places of England which are washed every tide with the salt water. The inhabitants, near the sea-coast where these plants grow, cut them up toward the latter end of Summer, when they are fully grown; and, after having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp, and are promiscuously gathered for use. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, much used by the chymists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chert or glasswort; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**GLASSY.** *adj.* [from *glass*.]  
1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; inasmuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a glassy substance. *Bacon.*  
2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!  
Drest in a little brief authority,  
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd:  
His glassy essence, like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heav'n,  
As makes the angels weep. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*  
There is a willow grows aslant a brook,  
That shews his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. *Shak. Ham.*  
The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. *Brown.*  
Whose womb produc'd the glassy ice? Who bred  
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandy.*  
A hundred sweep,  
With stretching oars, the glassy deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

**GLASTONBURY Thorn.** *n. f.* A species of MEDLAR, which is a fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. *Quincy.*  
The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract. *Sharp.*  
**GLAIVE.** *n. f.* [*glais*, French; *glais*, a hook, Welsh. *Glais* is Eric for a broad sword.] A broad sword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,  
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,  
But each a glaive had pendant by his side. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
When zeal, with aged clubs and glaives,  
Gave chase to rockets and white staves. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**TO GLAVER.** *v. n.* [*glave*, Welsh, flattery; *glavan*, Saxon, to flatter. It is still retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a glaving council is as dangerous on the one hand as a wheeling priest, or a flattering physician is on the other. *LeStrange's Fables.*  
**TO GLAZE.** *v. a.* [*To glaze*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glass.  
Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and glazed with crystalline glass. *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glâze*, *argille*.]  
3. To overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, glaz'd with blinding tears,  
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shaksp. R. II.*  
The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may glaze and brandish the weapons, yet is it found reason that carries the stroke home. *Greiv's Cofm. Sac. b. ii. c. 6.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to glaze, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**GLAZIER.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *glazier*, or *glazier*, of glass.] One whose trade is to make glass windows. Other manufacturers of glass are otherwise named.

Into rabbits the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the glazier. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*  
The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,  
And ginsling fathes on the penthouse found. *Gay's Trivia.*

**GLEAD.** *n. f.* A buzzard hawk; a kite. It retains that name in Scotland.  
**GLEAM.** *n. f.* [*geloma*, Saxon.] Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen  
Upon seven hills to spread his gladome gleam;  
And conquerors bedecked with his green,  
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

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At last a gleam  
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His travell'd steps. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
As I bent down to look just opposite,  
A shape within the wat'ry gleam appear'd,  
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
Mine is a gleam of bliss, too hot to last;  
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
We ken them from afar; the setting sun  
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,  
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addison's Cato.*  
In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen,  
And floating forests paint the waves with green. *Pope.*  
Nought was seen, and nought was heard,  
Around the dreary coast,  
But dreadful gleams,  
Fires that glow,  
Shrieks of woe. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

**TO GLEAM.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shine with sudden conflagration.  
Observant of approaching day,  
The meek-eyed morn appears, mother of dews,  
At first faint gleaming in the dappled East. *Thomson's Summer.*  
Ye gleamings of departed peace  
Shine out your last. *Thomson's Spring.*  
2. To shine.

On each hand the gushing waters play,  
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall,  
Or gleam in lengthen'd vista's through the trees. *Thomson.*  
**GLEAMY.** *adj.* [from *gleam*.] Flashing; darting sudden conflagrations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a gleamy ray,  
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way. *Pope.*  
**TO GLEAN.** *v. a.* [*gleaner*, French, as *skinner* thinks, from *granum*.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.  
She came and gleaned in the field after the reapers. *Ruth ii.*  
Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;  
He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd. *Dryden.*  
She went, by hard necessity compell'd,  
To glean Palemon's fields. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
2. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

Gather  
So much as from occasions you may glean,  
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
That goodness  
Of gleaming all the land's wealth into one,  
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
They gleaned of them in the highways five thousand men. *Judge, xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,  
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,  
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;  
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear  
Drove headlong to their ships, and gleam'd at the rout'd rear. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to glean what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essence, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together. *Locke.*

**GLEAN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;  
The gleam of yellow thyme diffend his thighs:  
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden's Virg. Georg. b. iv.*

**GLEANER.** *n. f.* [from *glean*.]  
1. One who gathers after the reapers.  
For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,  
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,  
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field. *Thomson's Autumn.*

2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.  
An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an arrogant statesman, and as much superior to him, as a man conversant about the court is to a shopkeeper. *Locke.*

**GLEANNING.** *n. f.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleanings, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaming of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*  
The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest. *Auterbury's Sermons.*

**GLEBE.** *n. f.* [*gleba*, Latin.]  
1. Turf; soil; ground.  
Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil and wine,  
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*  
Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;  
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,  
The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign,  
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping

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Sleeping vegetables lie,  
Till the glad summons of a genial ray  
Unbinds the *glies*, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*  
2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.  
The ordinary living or revenue of a personage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tithes, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A tithes done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. *Ayliffe's Par. reg.*  
Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*  
**GLEBOUS.** *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Diet.*  
**GLEBY.** *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.  
Pernicious flattery! thy malignant feeds  
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand  
Sally diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,  
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,  
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior.*

**GLEDE.** *n. f.* [*glede*, Saxon.] A kite.  
Ye shall not eat the *glies*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deut.*  
**GLEE.** *n. f.* [*glee*, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gaiety. It anciently signified music played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,  
Whom all the people follow with great glee. *Fairy Queen.*  
Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by putting the inhabitants in mind of their privilege; who again foreflow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carroll's Survey of Cornwall.*  
And his sportive limbs,  
This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee  
Their frolics play. *Thomson's Spring.*

No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay's Pastoral.*  
**GLEED.** *n. f.* [*glede*, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

**GLEEFUL.** *adj.* [*glee* and *ful*.] Gay; merry; cheerful.  
My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,  
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shakspere.*

**GLEEK.** *n. f.* [*gleke*, Saxon.] Mute; or musician.  
What will you give us?—No money, but the *gleek*: I will give you the minstrel. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*

**TO GLEEK.** *v. a.* [*glekan*, Saxon, is a mimic or a droll.]  
1. To sneer; to gibe; to droll upon.  
I can *gleek* upon occasion. *Shaksp. Mid. Night's Dream.*  
I have seen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakspere's Henry V.*

2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drollery.

**TO GLEEN.** *v. n.* To shine with heat or polish. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with *glew* or with *gleam*.

Those who labour  
The sweaty forge, who edge the crooked scythes,  
Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour,  
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

**GLEET.** *n. f.* [It is written by *Skinner* *glitt*, and derived from *gleban*, Saxon, to run fastly.] A fanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

There then lay a hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO GLEET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To drip or ooze with a thin fanious liquor.  
His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To run slowly.  
Vapours may be raised by the fun in such quantities as are sufficient to make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the sides of the more mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the rocky caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts being hollow and stony, afford them a basin. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**GLEETRY.** *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly fanious.  
If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting. *Wifeman.*

**GLENN.** *n. f.* [*glenn*, Effc.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is flart,  
And woos the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenser.*  
**GLEW.** *n. f.* [*glew*, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the *glew*. *See GLEW.*

**GLIB.** *adj.* [from *glis*, *Skinner*.]  
1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.  
Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in

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motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Hablakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slip'd as a birdcatcher's gin. *Bushman.*  
2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art  
To speak and purple not, since what I well intend  
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English. *Locke.*

Now Curl his shop from rubbish drains;  
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:  
And then, to make them pass the *glibbers*,  
Revis'd by T. Ibbald, Moore, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be sure he's a fine spoken man;  
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*  
**GLIB.** *n. f.*

They have another custom from the Scythians, the wearing of mantles and long *glies*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and mockingly disguising them. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**TO GLIB.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To castrate.  
I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,  
To bring false generations; they are coheirs,  
And I had rather *glib* myself than they  
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

**GLIBLY.** *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.  
Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

**GLIBNESS.** *n. f.* [from *glib*.] Smoothness; slipperiness.  
A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth ensfold  
The rock. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness*; too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Government of the Tongue.*

**TO GLIDE.** *v. n.* [*gleban*, Saxon; *gliden*, Dutch.]  
1. To flow gently and silently.

By East, among the dusty vallies, *glide*  
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. *Fairfax, b. iii.*  
Broke by the jutting land on either side,  
In double streams the *gliding* waters *glide*. *Dryden's Æn.*

Just before the confines of the wood,  
The *gliding* Lethe leads her silent flood. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Where stray the Muses, in what lawn or grove?  
In those fair fields where sacred Isis *glides*,  
Or else where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To pass gently and without tumult.  
Ye *gliding* ghosts, permit me to relate  
The mystick wonders of your silent state. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.  
If one of mean affairs  
May plod it in a week, why may not I  
*Glide* thither in a day? *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fish, with fins and shining scales,  
*Glide* under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a smart  
As if cold steel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryd. Fables.*  
All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. *Dryden.*

**GLIDE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Lapful; act of manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck  
A green and *glided* snake had wreath'd itself,  
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly  
Seeing Orlando it unlik'd itself,  
And with indented *glides* did slip away  
Into a bush. *Shakspere's As you like it.*

**GLIDER.** *n. f.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.  
The glance into my heart did *glide*;  
Hey ho the *glider*;  
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,  
Such wounds soon waxen wider. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

**GLIKE.** *n. f.* [*glike*, Saxon. See *GLEEK*.] A liver; a scott; a stout. Not now in use.  
Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*? *Shakspere's Henry VI. p. i.*

**TO GLIMMER.** *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Danish, to shine; *glimmen*, Dutch, to glow.]  
1. To shine faintly.

The weak yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day. *Shaksp.*  
The truth appears so naked on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out.  
—And on my side it is so well apparell'd,  
So clear, so shining, and so evident,  
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Shakspere.*  
Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades  
He met her. *Milton.*